UNITED
NATIONS

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Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

S/1995/81
26 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 426 (1978) of 19 March 1978, 501 (1982) of 25 February 1982, 508 (1982) of 5 June 1982, 509 (1982) of 6 June 1982 and 520 (1982) of 17 September 1982, as well as all its resolutions on the situation in Lebanon,

Having studied the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon of 23 January 1995 (S/1995/66), and taking note of the observations expressed therein,

Taking note of the letter dated 16 January 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Lebanon to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General (S/1995/45),

Responding to the request of the Government of Lebanon,

1. Decides to extend the present mandate of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon for a further interim period of six months, that is until 31 July 1995;

2. Reiterates its strong support for the territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of Lebanon within its internationally recognized boundaries;

3. Re-emphasizes the terms of reference and general guidelines of the Force as stated in the report of the Secretary-General of 19 March 1978 (S/12611), approved by resolution 426 (1978), and calls upon all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Force for the full implementation of its mandate;

4. Reiterates that the Force should fully implement its mandate as defined in resolutions 425 (1978), 426 (1978) and all other relevant resolutions;

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5. Endorses the Secretary-General's intention to pursue the possibilities for streamlining and achieving economies in the areas of maintenance and logistic support;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to continue consultations with the Government of Lebanon and other parties directly concerned with the implementation of the present resolution and to report to the Security Council thereon.

UNITED
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General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.
GENERAL

~~A/50/72~~
S/1995/82
26 January 1995

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
Fiftieth session
THE SITUATION IN THE OCCUPIED
TERRITORIES OF CROATIA

SECURITY COUNCIL
Fiftieth year

Letter dated 25 January 1995 from the Permanent Representative of Croatia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to submit to you enclosed herewith information on violations of the Zagreb Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994 (S/1994/367, annex) and related military activities by the so-called Serbian Army of Krajina (SVK), in the Republic of Croatia (see annex).

During 1994, through 20 December, the Croatian authorities submitted 2,124 official cease-fire violation protests to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in Croatia. During this period, the so-called "SVK" carried out 133 attacks outside the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs), killing 26 Croatian citizens and seriously wounding 46.

The volume and scope of cease-fire violations indicates that the presence of UNPROFOR in the UNPAs does not affect positively the behaviour of the "SVK" troops. The behaviour of the "SVK" troops appears to be motivated entirely by the political will of the responsible authorities at the time.

May I request your kind assistance in distributing the present letter and its annex as a document of the fiftieth session of the General Assembly, under the agenda item entitled "The situation in the occupied territories of Croatia", and of the Security Council.

(Signed) Mario NOBILO
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

ANNEX

Violations of the Zagreb Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994 and related military activities by the so-called "Serbian Army of Krajina"

The main characteristics of the activities of headquarters and military units of the "Serbian Army of Krajina (SVK)", from the first day of the Cease-fire Agreement of 29 March 1994 (S/1994/367, annex) to 20 December 1994, have been systematic and planned avoidance, hindrance and violation of the Agreement obligations. Based on their scope and intensity, these activities may be divided into two time-frames, as follows:

(a) The period from the beginning of the Cease-fire Agreement to 20 July 1994;

(b) The period from 20 July to 20 December 1994.

1.1 Main characteristics of the cease-fire violations during the period up to 20 July 1994

(a) Postponing of implementation of the Agreement obligations, specifically, avoiding the withdrawal of artillery pieces from the areas defined by the Agreement, the pretext usually being inconvenient locations, lack of fuel and danger of Croatian Army attack, among others;

(b) Leaving artillery pieces and tanks hidden in the areas that were agreed to be weapon-free. The weapons were moved out of UNPROFOR control or disguised near to firing location;

(c) Refusing to clear minefields in the Separation Zone;

(d) Temporary or permanent redeployment of troops in the Separation Zone;

(e) Sending of reconnaissance groups into the Separation Zone;

(f) Sending of special operation groups into the Separation Zone for the purpose of diversionary and terrorist attacks;

(g) Opening fire on Croatian Army positions;

(h) Taking locations in the Separation Zone;

(i) Continuous aircraft and helicopter activity at the Udbina airport;

(j) Combat engineering: fortifying of positions and establishing communications in the Separation Zone.

1.2 Main characteristics of the Agreement violations in the period from 20 July to 20 December 1994

Besides the above-mentioned characteristics of the cease-fire violations, in this period there have been the following activities:

(a) Retrieving artillery pieces and other heavy weapons under UNPROFOR control and redeploying them into attack positions;

(b) Reinforcement of troops on the front line;

(c) Recruiting/mobilizing additional troops from reserves and placing troops on high alert;

(d) Intensified exercises, from gun firing to tactical field exercises;

(e) Regrouping and redeployment of troops in order to mount offensive operations in the area of western Bosnia (Bihać region);

(f) Making difficulties for and completely blocking UNPROFOR patrols and stopping of humanitarian convoys, specifically on the roads from the Kordun region to western Bosnia.

It is significant that with regard to artillery control by UNPROFOR, "SVK" has violated almost all the provisions of the Agreement.

2.1 Locations from which heavy weapons have not been withdrawn

During this period, "SVK" has occasionally changed locations of artillery pieces, so the locations listed below are those of permanent deployment of heavy weapons/artillery, all within the exclusion zone of 10 and 20 kilometres.

11th Eastern-Slavonian Corps

Location	Weapons
Baranja, Haljevo forest	1 130 mm gun battery 1 105 mm howitzer battery 1 155 mm howitzer battery
Baranja, agricultural feed plant in Darda	20 T-34 tanks 10 Armoured personnel carriers (APCs)
Pustara Marinovci	20 T-34 tanks 10 Self-propelled 90 mm guns 1 105 mm howitzer battery
Ekonomija Bobota	10 T-55 tanks 10 T-34 tanks Artillery from 43rd Artillery Brigade
Ekonomija Negoslavci	10 T-55 tanks 10 T-34 tanks

Note: Mortars have not been withdrawn and are hidden in the villages along the Separation Line.

18th Western-Slavonian Corps

Location	Weapons
Stara Gradiska, castle	7 T-55 tanks 3 APCs 2 Armoured vehicles, 20/3 mm 1 105 mm howitzer battery 1 122 mm howitzer battery
Bijele Stijene	3 APCs
Seovica	2 T-55 tanks
Donji Rajici	1 105 mm howitzer battery
Gornji Rogolji	1 105 mm howitzer battery
Tesino Brdo	1 122 mm howitzer battery
Vrbovljani	1 122 mm howitzer battery
Borovac	1 122 mm howitzer battery

Note: Ammunition is located at all sites.

15th Licki Corps

Location	Weapons
Petrinic Polje	1 T-55 tank platoon 1 105 mm howitzer platoon
Koncarev Kraj	1 T-55 tank platoon 1 105 mm howitzer battery
Prijeboj	2 T-55 tank platoons
Trnavac	1 120 mm mortar battery
Bunic	1 122 mm howitzer battery
Ljubovo	1 120 mm mortar battery
Svrackovo Selo	1 130 mm gun platoon 1 155 mm howitzer battery
Bjelobabe	1 20/3 mm Anti-aircraft gun platoon

7th Kninski Corps

Location	Weapons
Ceranje	2 T-55 tank platoons
Djeverske	1 T-55 tank platoon
Kladina Glavica	2 T-55 tank platoons 3 APCs
Ervenik	1 Tank company
Biljane	10 T-55 tanks 8 M-84 tanks 8 APCs
Zemunik Gornji	2 T-55 tank platoons
Bukovic Gaj (Benkovac)	1 Tank company 4 Infantry fighting vehicles 1 152 mm howitzer battery
Vojvodic	2 Infantry fighting vehicles 3 Anti-aircraft guns "Praga" 8 20/3 mm M-55 anti-aircraft guns

7th Kninski Corps (continued)

Location	Weapons
Civljane	1 Tank company 1 Artillery battalion (1st Light Brigade)
Kistanje	1 Multiple rocket launcher (MLR) "Orkan"
Zegar	1 MLR "Orkan" 1 MLR "Oganj"
Sopot (Benkovac)	1 Infantry fighting vehicle "Polk-9K11"
Benkovac, barracks	Artillery and tanks
Novigrad	2 Tank platoons

39th Banijski Corps

Location	Weapons
Glib forest (Stankovci)	1 T-55 tank platoon
Petrinja, barracks	Tanks and APCs
Graberje	1 T-55 tank platoon
Kotar forest	1 Artillery battalion, tanks and APCs
Luscani	1 105 mm howitzer battery
Donja i Gornja Bacuga	1 T-55 tank company
Budicina	1 T-55 tank platoon

21st Kordunski Corps

Location	Weapons
Glavica (152 hill)	1 120 mm mortar battery
Banski Kovacevci	1 120 mm mortar platoon
Veljun	1 Artillery battalion (13th Artillery Brigade)
Slunj, firing range	Tanks and artillery
Lemic Brdo	1 T-55 tank platoon

Note: A significant number of heavy artillery and two tank companies from the 21st Corps have been engaged in supporting Serbian troops in western Bosnia.

2.2 Commando and terrorist actions

From the start of the Agreement to date, "SVK" has always taken and still takes a great number of reconnaissance actions. The goal of these activities has been control of abandoned positions and observation and locating of Croatian Army positions and activities. However, it appears that "SVK" has pursued these actions mainly to terrorize the non-Serb population. This is evidenced by the following:

(a) On 12 May 1994 at 2300 hours, an "SVK" terrorist group captured eight civilians in Vukovje village, took them to Blatinska Rijeka and, after torture, killed five of them.

(b) On 19 May 1994, an "SVK" reconnaissance patrol attacked a police checkpoint at Branesci village (Pakrac-Pozega road) and damaged a vehicle by machine-gun fire;

(c) On 11 June 1994, a water-pipe at the water pumping station in Kakma was mined;

(d) On 19 June 1994, in the Torina area (south-east of Perusic), two Croatian Army soldiers from the 133rd Brigade were killed by an "SVK" reconnaissance patrol;

(e) On 20 June 1994, an enemy company occupied the water pumping station in Kakma;

(f) On 11 July 1994, a reconnaissance patrol from the "SVK" 35th Mechanized Brigade crossed the Separation Line (right bank of the Drava river) and set a personnel trap;

(g) On 13 July 1994, an "SVK" reconnaissance patrol attacked the Croatian Army positions in the Debelo Brdo area (Debeljak) and wounded two soldiers;

(h) On 18 July 1994, in the Smokovic village area, an "SVK" group set a fire near the Croatian Army positions in order to capture soldiers during the ensuing fire-fighting action;

On 9 August 1994, an "SVK" terrorist group killed a soldier on the Pakrac-Kusonje road;

On 20 August 1994, an "SVK" terrorist group attacked fishing boats on the Prokljansko lake and killed one fisherman;

On 8 September 1994, in the Stankovci area (Bila Vlaka), an "SVK" special operations group from the 93rd Light Brigade attacked a group of soldiers and killed two of them.

2.3 Taking positions in the Separation Zone

The presence of "SVK" troops with additional fortification of their lines and positions has been significant in all areas of the Separation Zone. Very

often, "SVK" soldiers have come into the Zone wearing civilian clothes. Listed below are locations where the presence of "SVK" troops has been permanent. Further, after 20 July 1994, almost all of the previously held positions have been retaken by "SVK" troops.

11th Eastern-Slavonian Corps:

- Farm north-east of Tenja (Crvene Njive area);
- Transformer station Ernestinovo, Ivanovac-Ernestinovo road;
- Paulin Dvor village area;
- Fish-pond at Koprivnja village;
- Valcevo area, Markusica;
- Gabos area, Ostrovo, Ceric village;
- Brsadin and Vrapcina railway stations;
- Bradarica forest, east of Djeletovci;
- Henrikovci farm, Bosnjakov Salas (300 metres from Vinkovci).

18th Western-Slavonian Corps:

- Lipik vineyard area, south of Lipik;
- Cukur Brdo, Pakrac;
- Area of Smrtic, Ratkovac, Dragalic and Donji Bogicevci villages;
- Area south of Paklenica village;
- Area north of Vocarica village.

15th Licki Corps:

- Areas of Zapolje, Glavice, Naprte, Marjani, Kangrge, Masic, Budzak, Donji Lulici, Klenovac and Novoselija villages;
- Areas of Smolcic Uvala, Veliki Turcic, Runjevica, Markovac, Prazinovac, Brusin, Trla, Cardak, Gradina, Varosina and Jaica Vrh;
- Area of Medak has been supervised by "SVK" police patrols in civilian clothes.

7th Kninski Corps:

In the 7th Corps area of responsibility, "SVK" has occasionally taken reconnaissance missions along the whole Separation Line. Only permanent locations are listed.

- Nadinsko Blato-Lisane Tinjske area;
- Areas of Kakma, Petrim, Pristeg and Cista Velika villages;
- Drnis (Obodina, Bajanova Glava and Runjava Glava);
- Peruca and Dinara area (Bilandzica Greda, Tavnica, Opsenjak and Limar);

39th Banijski Corps:

- Lasinje area: Desno Sredicko (Mrvci, Skenderi and Prigorsko Brdo), Desni Stefanki (Karasi and Orecici) and Trepca;
- Glina area: Ilovacak (Markulini, Radocaji, Kuzmici and Bozurici), Slatina, Zaloj, Gracanica, Stankovac and Donje i Gornje Jame;
- Petrinja area: Brvanjsko, Marinovici, Gore, Zupic, Konjska Glava, Novo Seliste, Petrinja water-supply building, Nova Drencina, Kotar forest, Bestrma, Madjarska Kosa, Sjeverna Kosa, Blinjski Kut, Brdjani Kosa, Brdjani Cesta, Petrinjci and Sestan Brdo;
- Slunj area: Gornje i Donje Drljace, Cetvrtkovac, Vedro Polje, Donji Hrastovac, Strmen and Crkveni Bok.

21st Kordunski Corps:

- Pokupska valley: Banska Selnica, Slunjska Selnica, Ribari, Lipje, Brodjani, Lemici Brdo, Kamensko and Gornje Mekusje;
- Koranska valley: Turanj, Cerovac Tusilovacki, Tusilovic, Malici, Koranski Brijeg, Kosijersko Selo, Mali i Veliki Kozinac and Koncalovici;
- Medjurjecje: Kestenak, Grubjesici and Gacesko Selo;
- Kapela area: "SVK" has not withdrawn its troops from the Kapela area at all.

2.4 Exercise activities

Military exercise activities intensified after the Bosnian Army 5th Corps engaged Serbian troops in western Bosnia (Bihać region). At the same time, "SVK" started with large-scale preparations for offensive actions in the western Bosnia theatre of operations.

In early August 1994, with the presence of UNPROFOR, "SVK" carried out anti-tank gunfire exercises in the Debelo Brdo training grounds.

In the Masino Brdo training grounds (Aljmas), the 11th Corps performed target-firing exercises with guns and anti-tank weapons.

In September 1994, in the area of Novi Licki Osik, "SVK" carried out a platoon-company tactical field training with live ammunition near the Separation Zone.

On 13 September 1994, in the Debelo Brdo area, "SVK" performed a target-firing exercise with anti-tank guns (T-12) and missiles (Maljutka).

In September 1994, 700 to 800 volunteers from Serbia were trained in the Slunj area for combat action in western Bosnia.

In September 1994, as part of preparations for offensive operations in western Bosnia and final training of recruited troops (anti-tank specialty), target-firing exercises were carried out at the Slunj training grounds.

On 24 August 1994, Serbian aircraft from Udbina airport performed an air-to-ground target-firing exercise (bombs and rockets).

On 26 August 1994, air-defence units from the 15th Corps carried out a target-acquisition and tracking exercise in the area of the Udbina airport.

2.5 Reinforcing and movement of troops

For the purpose of offensive operations in western Bosnia, "SVK" has redeployed its troops and reinforced its positions.

At the outset of the "refugee crisis", "SVK" special operations police units moved from the Knin and Lapac area into Banija on the border with western Bosnia.

As reinforcement for the 39th and 21st Corps, a company from the 11th Corps and a company from the 18th Corps were deployed to the Banovina and Kordun areas.

After target-firing exercises in the Slunj area, a tank company from the 7th Corps was deployed to the western Bosnia theatre of operations.

A gun battery (ZIS 76 mm) was deployed to the Klokoc village area (north-west Cetingrad in western Bosnia).

An MRL platoon from the Artillery Regiment of the 15th Corps was attached to the 103rd Brigade for supporting attacks on the Bihać theatre of operations.

Since 20 September 1994, an artillery battalion of the 11th Brigade (Vojnic) has been engaged in attacks against Bihać.

A supporting artillery group (2nd Artillery Battalion, T-130, MRL "Oganj" Battery) was created from the Artillery Regiment of the 21st Corps to support combat operations in western Bosnia.

In September 1994, 700 to 800 volunteers from Serbia came into Kordun (Slunj area).

On 20 September 1994, 4 MRL "Plamen" were taken from the warehouse in Dvor Na Uni and delivered to western Bosnia.

The battalion guns located in the Zvjerinac area were deployed into the Zvjerinac-Markovac area for exercises (within the 20 kilometre Separation Zone).

In Plaski municipality, as part of preparations for offensive operations in western Bosnia, a territorial defence unit was organized and attached to the 70th Brigade.

A battalion from the 6th Light Brigade was deployed into the Banovina area (Kotorani) to be engaged in combat operations in western Bosnia.

In the 21st Kordunski Corps area of responsibility, 700 troops were mobilized and deployed to the western Bosnia theatre of operations.

An air-defence brigade (44th Artillery Missile Brigade) was organized and a battalion of the Brigade was deployed into the Cerezovci area (Banovina).

After a target-firing exercise in the Masino Brdo training grounds, a 105 mm howitzer battery from the 40th Brigade was not returned to the Vukovar garrison, but taken to the Marinci area.

Three 130 mm guns were taken from the food-processing plant in Darda and deployed to a position east of Darda.